

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.  
George L. Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year, \$6.00  
Six months, \$3.50  
Three months, \$2.00  
Any three days, except Sunday—one year, \$2.00  
Sunday, with Magazine, \$2.00  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.75  
Sunday Magazine, \$1.25

BY CARRIERS, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per week, daily only, 6 cents  
Per week, daily and Sunday, 11 cents  
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
Published Monday and Thursday—\$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,  
St. Louis Mo.  
Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.  
DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.  
Eight, ten and twelve pages, 1 cent  
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages, 2 cents  
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages, 3 cents  
Thirty pages, 4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Bell. Kinloch.  
Counting-Room, Main 3013 A 675  
Editorial Reception-Room, Park 136 A 674

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.  
Vol. 95. No. 85

CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.	115,730	17.	115,900
2.	115,730	18.	115,730
3.	115,730	19.	115,730
4.	115,730	20.	115,730
5.	115,730	21.	115,730
6.	115,730	22.	115,730
7.	115,730	23.	115,730
8.	115,730	24.	115,730
9.	115,730	25.	115,730
10.	115,730	26.	115,730
11.	115,730	27.	115,730
12.	115,730	28.	115,730
13.	115,730	29.	115,730
14.	115,730	30.	115,730
15.	115,730	31.	115,730
16.	115,730		

Total for the month, 3,600,390  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 70,308

Net number distributed, 3,530,082  
Average daily distribution, 113,877

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 646 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, 1902.  
J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

SELFISHNESS OF FARRIS.

That the situation in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District is not all which Democrats wish for will be granted by those who are acquainted with conditions in that section of the State.

For the sake of electing Frank H. Farris to the State Senate his friends are endangering the chances of every Democratic nominee for the Legislature. The counties comprising the district may send Republicans to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a result of the impudence of Farris in foisting himself on the party ticket through his control of the organization.

There is no legal process by which he can be forced off the ticket. The State organization has no right to make him get off by means of party discipline. If he chooses to remain it is in his power to do so.

Yet, while he continues on the ticket, he is showing a sort of selfishness which no Democrat should claim as a political possession. There are men other than Frank Farris to be considered. Not alone are the legislative nominees threatened, but nominees for State offices will have their majorities reduced because of this load.

As with Farris and the Twenty-fourth District so is it with Orchard and the Twenty-second. In the latter district, Orchard received the nomination by a minority vote owing to a split in the opposition.

If these men are determined to work evil, the voters can judge for themselves whether they should be rewarded. Farris and Orchard have secured their nominations, but they are not elected.

A NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

A correspondent, writing of the opening of a school which is attended chiefly by young men and women from the rural districts, observes that the press dispatches do not contain one feature incidental to the beginning of the new semester. He then refers to the fact that, speaking generally, the new students are better dressed than formerly. He thinks that this development marks a distinct advance in the personnel of the institution.

Undoubtedly this correspondent is right when he believes that much can be judged from the outward appearance of the students. Clothes may not make the man, but they undoubtedly do indicate a sensible appreciation of the consideration which should be shown for the tastes and habits of his fellows.

There is every reason why the young people from the country should be better dressed than in the past. For several years there has been a visible and substantial increase in the products of the farm. The agriculturalist has never enjoyed such an era of prosperity as at the present time. He is receiving good prices for his crops.

But prosperity alone does not account for the better grade of clothing, the modern cut of the suits and gowns and the other evidences of stylish modes. Reports of the railroads indicate that the past year has been the greatest twelve months for traveling ever known. The excursions have been patronized liberally, while regular traffic has been heavy. Necessarily, this implies that the people of one section are becoming acquainted with those in other parts of the country.

It will not be long until there will be no city and no country, as far as fashions, manner of living and ways of thinking are concerned. The establishment of rural free delivery has brought the countryman into daily touch with his neighbors of the town. The same looks are being read just as soon in the country as in the city. Fashion journals and improved methods of dressmaking leave the line of demarcation between the city and country country very indistinct. The closer acquaintance between the two is characteristic of the times.

The improvement in dress and manner noticed by this correspondent is natural. Material prosperity makes the young people anxious to receive instruction in the higher branches. As the city is beginning

to realize more and more its dependence on the country, so is the country appreciating the satisfaction which may be derived from the comforts of the metropolis. The exchange of ideas and notions is an advantage to both.

PRESIDENTIAL CASUALTY.

President Roosevelt's Cincinnati speech may have been satisfactory to him in his role of politician, but it must have been unsatisfactory to him as a student and an economist.

If he were plain Mr. Roosevelt of New York, if he occupied his old position of educated critic representing the unselfish element of Republicanism, he would surely be among the most "strenuous" of those protesting against such a casual and tricky interpretation of the trust issue.

Mr. Roosevelt says that the tariff has nothing to do with trusts. He cites the Standard Oil Company and the combination controlling anthracite coal. His remedy is publicity, with a constitutional amendment increasing the powers of the central government.

That is all very well for a politician talking to deceive the ignorant.

Nobody has contended that the tariff has created all the trusts or that a revision of the Dingley law would wipe out all the trusts. The President knows that he is pettifogging when he argues on that assumption.

It is the truth, as he knows, that the tariff has protected most of the trusts from outside competition, has facilitated the process of forming trusts—indirectly promoting the Standard Oil and anthracite combinations as well as the others—and has given them the foundation upon which they have built monopoly.

Trusts work evil in three chief ways. They can arbitrarily raise prices. They can arbitrarily control the wages of labor and the rules of employment. They can arbitrarily make laws by bringing pressure to bear on legislators and other officials.

It is not plain that monopolies can do these things under the protection of prohibitive tariff duties much more readily and completely than they could if compelled to meet competition from outside?

Is it not also plain that, even under the old theory of protection, the industries dominated by the trusts are strong beyond the need of artificial and extra tribute from the American consuming market? Is it not ridiculous to describe the iron and steel business as an infant industry when its output is greater in the year 1902 than that of England and Germany combined, and when it can undersell both England and Germany in European markets?

Publicity is right; a constitutional amendment may be needed. But right before us, without depending upon changes in Federal powers, is a remedy plainly indicated by the disease. Tariff revision may not remove all the effects of the disease, but it will obviously weaken the power of the trusts to dictate prices, wages and laws. It will do more than publicity can do. If Mr. Roosevelt has thought out the plan of publicity, he is fully aware that, whatever its merits, its effectual application must be at best slow and against a hundred difficulties of legal definition—each difficulty of this sort calling for court decisions and amendatory legislation.

Tariff revision is a remedy which needs no prolonged discussion or litigation. The simple fact is that these protected industries do not, on their own showing, need the awful sacrifices which the families of the United States have been forced to make. They have, almost without exception, become gigantic trusts, keeping down instead of improving the condition of workmen and ruthlessly fixing prices to suit their lust for profit.

Tariff revision will lessen their power over the American public. It will lessen the enormous tribute which the American husband and father pays to assist the monopolies to be monopolies.

Mr. Roosevelt would say to his party just what The Republic is now saying to the Western voters if he were not playing the politician. The men with whom he naturally associates are saying as much. The President of his college is saying it. If he will ask Seth Low, his particular friend, he will hear the same advice.

He does not need to ask anybody. He thinks and knows himself that justice, political economy and the spirit of American institutions call for a revision of the tariff as the first and most important step toward regulation of the trusts and settlement of the trust issue.

MR. BOIES AND TARIFF REVISION.

Former Governor Boies of Iowa takes so sound a position on the issue of tariff revision as to make it well-nigh certain that he will be returned to Congress in the place of Speaker Henderson, the present Republican Representative of the district in which Mr. Boies is the Democratic candidate.

The Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only gives Mr. Boies his platform. In his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Congress, issued on Monday of this week, he says to the voters of the Third Iowa District: "I shall take my station on tariff revision, not advocating free trade in the full sense this term conveys, but radical changes in many of the present schedules. I propose this as relief from the trusts, which are crushing Iowa."

This is consistent Democracy, and in the return of a Democratic majority to Congress and the placing of the Democratic party in control in the Government lies the only hope of an honest tariff revision that will remedy the evil which exists in the trust system. The Republican party is too utterly under the domination of the trusts to be capable of action against the trusts in behalf of the people. It is committed to the violate maintenance of the Dingley tariff, as many of its organs are now proclaiming strenuously. Its most potent leaders are determined that there shall be no "tinkering" with this tariff.

Speaker Henderson, himself among the most resolute advocates of a high tariff, has withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third Iowa District because he fears defeat at the polls, knowing the strength of the tariff revision sentiment in that district. Mr. Boies, his Democratic opponent, stands for an honest revision of the tariff as offering the surest means of remedying the trust evil. He should receive the vote of every citizen of his district who realizes the injustice of the Dingley tariff in its operation as tending to perpetuate the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts at the sore cost of the American people.

DYING A NATURAL DEATH.

Where, oh where, are the "discrepancies" about which Republican organs frothed so much before and immediately after the Jefferson City Convention? What has become of the "Missouri expert" who figured that Democratic officials had robbed the treasury of \$96,000,000? Where is the Salem wonder who saw \$11,000,000 of deficit in a \$4,000,000 School Fund?

It is possible that with the organization of the \$11,000,000 Finance Committee it was decided to drop the issue? This should have been foreseen by the manipulators who persuaded an unthinking State convention to accept a plank indorsing the findings of the alleged experts who saw so much crookedness in the fiscal accounts.

It may be presumed that among the members of the \$11,000,000 Finance Committee, there are at least two or three fairly good business men. That they should consider the charges of peculation in connection with the conduct of the State's accounts poor politics and worse business sense is natural.

Among the business men of the State, these charges

of countless millions stolen from the treasury year after year are considered the worst sort of tommyrot. Men familiar with the handling of money and the keeping of books know that \$11,000,000 could not be filched from the pockets of the people without discovery.

That this preposterous charge of embezzlement should be dignified into an issue has been one of the wonders of the Republican campaign. Its utter failure should have been foreseen by those who manufactured the calumny. The people of Missouri do not believe in traducing personal honesty of the dead.

MORE BRAINS AND LESS BLUE BLOOD.

Although the world in general has long been asked to believe that "Britannia rules the waves" there is now considerable difficulty in holding fast to this conviction, since Britons themselves are denying the truth of the lyric assertion and submitting some very unpleasant facts and figures to support their position.

The latest English critic of Great Britain's navy, Sir William Allan, M. P., unbooms himself with a frankness that must surely leave his countrymen gasping for breath. He describes the present sea power of England as consisting of "phantom fleets with skeleton crews." The British Admiralty he tersely characterizes as "a gigantic middle." He presents some official truths of the inferiority of British cruisers and transport steamers which are startling in their significance of naval decay.

It is to be noted that this candid Englishman attributed much of the decadence of British sea power to the domination of an aristocratic caste in the service.

Exactly this reason was given, also, for the miserable showing made by the British army in South Africa. The commissioned rank in both army and navy is almost exclusively for men of wealth and high social connections. They may not be good sailors or soldiers, but their family influences prevail to secure advancement at the expense of better men.

These "toffy" clubmen and drawing-room favorites draw a rigid line of exclusion against all not of their caste. As a result, it would seem, the British navy and army alike are now in the hands of incompetents. It would be well for England to effect a reform in both services. More brains and less "blue blood" are in order.

In whatever way it is possible to additionally benefit Missouri by taking full advantage of the railroad movement for the development of the great Southwest there should be prompt and intelligent action on the part of the proper State authorities. The truth concerning the desirability and cheapness of Missouri lands, the facts as to the inducements for settlement and investment in Missouri, every detail of Missouri's natural wealth and resources, should be brought to the attention of the outside world with renewed vigor. The opportunity of the next few years, beginning right now, calls for this action. The time for the truthful and wholesome "booming" of Missouri has arrived.

Already Republican organs have begun to boast of the instructions given by the Jackson County Republican Convention to Major William Warner for the United States Senatorial nomination. Coupled with the instructions is the announcement that Major Warner will not be a candidate for the minority honor. Those who remember the circumstances surrounding his first appointment as United States District Attorney for the Western Missouri District will have no difficulty in believing that Colonel Kerens has found another stalking horse.

President Roosevelt may not hope to convince the American people at this late date that "the trust question has no connection with the tariff." The people have paid many millions of dollars to learn the truth to the contrary.

RECENT COMMENT.

Look for the Beautiful.

There are superb personalities that go through life extracting sunshine from what to others seems but darkness, seeing charm in apparent ugliness, discerning grace and exquisite proportions where the unloving see but forbidding angles and distortion, and glimpsing the image of divinity only less beautiful souls see but a lost and degraded human being.

Yet it is a heritage possible to all who will take the trouble to begin early in life to cultivate the finer qualities of the soul, the eye, and the heart.

It is said that the most disgusting object, if put under a magnifying glass of sufficient power, would reveal beautiful features, and so, even in the most unlovely environment, in the most cruel conditions, there is something of the beautiful and the hopeful, when viewed through the glass of a trained and disciplined mind.

A beautiful character will make poetry out of the proseliest life, bring sunshine into the darkest home, and develop beauty and grace amid the ugliest surroundings.

It is not circumstances, so much as the attitude and quality of the mind, that give happiness, contentment and divinity of service.

Americans Get the Contract.

Leslie's Weekly.

In a report on Japan, recently issued by the British Foreign Office, it is stated that in 1901 361 American locomotives were ordered for the Hokkaido Government railways, and others for the main island and Kishu.

The Government Railway Bureau for the main island had specified for British locomotives only, for some years past, but the last tenders, placed about the end of 1901, included one American maker, the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and four British makers. The order went to the United States, the cheapest British price for all thirty locomotives being \$433,975, while the amount for which the contract went was \$37,250. This was the first time that the Japanese Government had placed British and American makers in competition on the same specification. The makers were given a free hand as regards design, and, with the exception of the tires, they were not bound to any particular manufacturer for the material. The specification was just such a one as British makers had been asking for, yet they were beaten in the contest.

A New Sort of Crime.

Harper's Weekly.

A rather novel sort of crime is that for which a conviction must shortly stand trial at Philadelphia. An ingenious individual named Doran, having discovered that, as an expert tumbler, he could without risk to life hurl himself from and before a body car, has for some time past enjoyed a steady income in damages collected from the traction companies of New York and Philadelphia for injuries alleged to have been received. At the psychological moment he would be hurled from car platform to pavement, or by the sudden intrusion of his shoulder into the sphere of action of the front of the car, he would be knocked down into assumed unconsciousness, and with a voluntary dislocation here or there on his person, for which the companies might be, and, it seems, have been, made to pay. This would appear to be the strenuous life carried to the ninth power, and it seems a pity that a creature of such ingenuity and of such extraordinary talents could not be surrounded by such influence as should transform him into a useful and honorable citizen.

A Boat With Air Propeller.

Cassier's Magazine.

By far the most novel exhibit shown at the recent German motor launch exhibition on the Wannsee, at Berlin, was a boat depending for its propulsion upon an air propeller, thus presenting in concrete form an idea which, for the past ten years has been periodically bobbing up. The boat was built for Count Zeppelin of airship fame, primarily for experimental investigation of the most suitable shape of propeller for driving his aerial craft. It is about forty feet long and six and one-half feet beam, and can hold fourteen people. Power is furnished by a twelve-horse-power Daimler benzine motor which transmits it to the air propeller of aluminum, mounted at the stern on a frame about six and one-half feet high. No particular use is given of the performance of the unique vessel, but it is safe to say that its chief claim to consideration

CHARMING SOCIETY MAIDENS DEPART FOR EASTERN SCHOOLS.



MISS EATON.

Daughter of Mr. Charles Eaton of Chicago, who is to be the guest of Miss Hazel Jackson, No. 43 North Taylor avenue, this week and remain until after the holidays.

While the number of debutantes this season is large, not a few of the young girls, who finished last June at Mary Institute, as well as some teachers who have spent a year at finishing schools, will not formally enter society the coming season, but have decided to spend another year in the pursuit of learning and accomplishments.

This week the eastbound trains will carry groups of charming maidens to New York and Connecticut, most of them preparing to make up little parties and to travel together under the chapter name of the "mamma or aunt, and all laden with parting masculine gifts in the way of chocolates, short-story magazines, new golf sticks and souvenir pins, some of the latter bearing a suspicious resemblance to the regulation college fraternity, bejeweled insignia.

On Thursday the Misses Mabel and Eleanor Blake, two younger daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Blake, will go East. Miss Mabel, who was one of the most attractive girls in the younger set last year, will enter a school for girls at Stamford, Conn., and Miss Eleanor will begin work at Pelham Manor, near New York. Miss Julia Reynolds will also enter the Stamford School, with Miss Blake, and depart for the East at the same time. All three will tarry in New York City for a few days before taking up the routine of school life, and all expect to participate in the festivities so dear to schoolgirls' hearts in the way of seeing the "great" game at Thanksgiving, and spending the holidays in the big metropolis.

Four well-known girls of society families will go together to the Peabody and Thompson School in New York City this week. They are Miss Stella Wade, who will not, therefore, make her debut this winter; Miss Grace Moon, Miss Nellie Crouch, who will come home for the wedding of her sister, Miss Ida Crouch, and Mr. Jack Williams in November, and Miss Belva Dula, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dula.

Miss Eileen Wright, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, who spent last year at Osgood, will return for another year to the East. Miss Eileen will enter the Miss Ethel Riddle and Miss Judith Hobbs, who have already taken their departure for Vassar, where they will enter the course.

Miss Mildred Hildreth will leave Thursday for Dana Hall, Wellesley College's preparatory school, where she completes the work this school year. Miss Jeannette Morton is another young girl who is not to enter society, going instead to Smith this fall accompanied by Miss Edith O'Neill.

Miss Florence Street and Miss Louise Little, who went to Europe after their graduation from Mary in June, expect to stay until midwinter, and are being chaperoned by Mrs. William C. Little, who joined them in late August.

Miss Adele Armstrong, another expected bud, will spend the winter at home, studying music and languages, and does not intend coming out for a year.

SURPRISE PARTY.

A few of Mr. O. A. Heiden's friends brought a surprise party to his home, No. 2018 Gano avenue, on Saturday evening in honor of his fiftieth birthday. The evening was passed playing euchre, after which refreshments were served. Those present were:

- Messieurs—J. T. Schaefer, Alex. Heiden, J. Riedmeyer, J. Riedmeyer, H. R. Finkett, W. B. Heiden, S. Heiden, Louis Miller, Charles Vogel, Henry Tongues.

- Messes—J. T. Schaefer, J. Riedmeyer, H. R. Finkett, J. Riedmeyer, S. Heiden, Louis Miller, Myrtle V. Finkett.

- Masters—Blanche Miller, Minnie Tully, V. Roy Finkett.

"T. P. E." CLUB MEETING.

The initial meeting of the "T. P. E." Club, composed of young masters and misses, was held Friday evening at the home of Miss Enid Perkins, No. 3225 Blaine avenue. The club has for its object the literary improvement of the members. The officers selected were Carl Howard president, John

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY

BY SHAKESPEARE

TO BE, or not to be,—that is the question:— Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And, by opposing, end them?—To die,—to sleep,—No more,—and, by a sleep, to say we end The heartache and the thousand natural shocks That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wish'd. To die,—to sleep,—To sleep: perchance to dream:—ay, there's the rub: For in that sleep of death what dreams may come When we have shuffled off this mortal coil Must give us pause: there's the respect That makes calamity of so long life: For who would bear the whips and scorns of time, The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, The pangs of despised love, the law's delay, The insolence of office and the spurs That prompt the meek to fury, when he thinks, When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life, But that the dread of something after death,— The undiscover'd country from whose bourne No traveler returns,—puzzles the will, And makes us rather bear those ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of? Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought; And enterprises of great pitch and moment, With this regard, their currents turn awry, And lose the name of action.

(Hamlet, Act III, Scene I.)

W. B. Carr

POSSIBLE TO HAVE A NEW CHARTER.

To the Editor of The Republic.

Dearhew, Minn., Sept. 13.—While temporarily absent from St. Louis I have followed the local news with keen interest. I have read in one of the newspapers an interview with Circuit Attorney Folk advocating the abolition of the House of Delegates and the vesting of the legislative power in one body, to consist of fifteen or more members; but the Circuit Attorney says that this can only be accomplished by amending the City Charter, which by law can only be done once in two years, and, as the same was amended one year ago, the inference is drawn that no further amendment can be made for at least another year.

In a recent issue it is editorially stated in one of the newspapers that, however desirable, the Charter cannot be amended for this year, and this seems to be a general impression in the community.

As there seems to be a general misapprehension on this subject, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the last General Assembly of Missouri provided for submission to popular vote at the general election to be held in November next of a constitutional amendment by which special charters (such as that of St. Louis) can be repealed and a new charter adopted.

This constitutional amendment is to be voted on by the voters of the entire State in November, and, if it carries, there need be no delay in taking the necessary steps for the reform of the House of Delegates. The provision of the present City Charter declaring that it can be amended but once in two years will not apply, because, under the constitutional amendment (assuming it carries at the polls), a new charter may be framed and the old one repealed.

It has often been pointed out that the city has outgrown the conditions under which the present Charter was enacted, and many of our foremost citizens strenuously advocate a new City Charter. In framing the new charter the necessary reforms concerning the Municipal Assembly can be made.

Whether the Delegates shall be nominated and elected by the city at large, or whether the House of Delegates shall be abolished entirely, or whether both the House of Delegates and the Council shall be abolished and a new law-making body be provided for, these are questions to be determined by the Board of Freeholders, whose duty it would be (as provided in the constitutional amendment) to frame a new charter for submission to the voters of the city.

If the constitutional amendment is adopted by the people of the State, the way will be paved for a new City Charter without delay; and the new charter may embrace all necessary reforms to correct those terrible conditions that have tainted municipal legislation in the past and under which the public has so grievously suffered.

A CITIZEN.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

ETAMINE AFTERNOON GOWN.

The sort of dress that every woman would find most useful in her wardrobe. A pretty dress for the afternoon, a dress for evening, for theater, whether made in any of the light blue, tan or gray shades now so stylish. The blocks of lace, the fine tuckings of the material itself, the hem-stitched gumples and the short sleeves are all good points.

Elegant Furniture at Auction.

Auctioneer Selkirk will sell to-day at half past 10 o'clock the entire fine furnishings of residence No. 248 Pine street. You are invited.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, September 24, 1877.  
The marriage of C. A. Reiney and Miss Sophia M. Nixon took place at the residence of Father O'Hanlon, pastor of St. Michael's Church.

James Higley and his wife and four children were thrown out of a buggy and injured while returning from the Fair Grounds to their home at Collinsville.

Conrad Rose of No. 237 Hickory street was seriously injured in a runaway. His team ran into the buggy of Doctor Tuholske and splintered it. The physician escaped unhurt.

Doctor and Mrs. C. M. Smith celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home in Alton.

Visitors to the Exposition and Fair numbered 1300. Mrs. Brooks exhibited her art in molding statues of butter. She was a Kansas farmer's wife who made a reputation at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

W. S. Reife, State Insurance Commissioner, departed for St. Paul to attend a convention of insurance underwriters.

Negro prisoners at the Four Courts reported that they saw ghosts and heard strange noises. Three deaths of negroes had occurred in the jail in as many days.

The death of Mrs. Lydia Salisbury occurred. She was the wife of A. F. Salisbury and mother of Captain C. L. Salisbury of Vandalia, South America, and of Mrs. W. H. Stark of St. Louis. In her former home the Right Reverend Bishop Keymer celebrated the first communion in Nebraska.

A wurst market, or sausage festival, an old German custom observed in the autumn, took place at several places in South St. Louis.

The St. Louis Colonization Society, Patrick McGraw, president, met at St. Patrick's Hall and decided to purchase lands in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, for 200 Catholic families from Ireland and Europe.